

KOREANS ATTACK JAPANESE IN SEOUL

Mutinous Troops Try to Ex- terminate Invaders.

SUDDEN RISING OCCURS

Mikado's Forces Taken Com- pletely by Surprise.

Many Reported Killed and Wounded—Residence of Marquis Ito, Where Foreign Minister Hayashi Is Guest, Heavily Guarded in Anticipation of Assault—Result of Dissatisfaction with New Treaty.

Seoul, Korea, July 27.—Backed by a roaring mob, many thousands strong, the mutinous Korean troops are trying tonight to exterminate every Japanese in Seoul.

The rising occurred so suddenly that the Mikado's forces in the Korean capital were taken completely by surprise. The attack was directed first against the police, whom they fairly swept before them. The Korean soldiers started the rioting. The populace quickly joined them. The soldiers were formidable from their organization and arms, which the Japanese have not yet felt strong enough to take from them. When the populace joined the demonstration, the islanders were so far outnumbered that they found it impossible to maintain even a semblance of order in a city where the enemy fairly swarms in every street.

Finest Residences Sacked.—Seven of the finest residences in Seoul were sacked and destroyed, with scarcely an effort of resistance by the Mikado's forces.

When the machine guns were brought into play the mobs scattered. Many Japanese have been injured, and among the Koreans the loss in killed and wounded must have been heavy, though, with the fighting still in progress and the entire city in a turmoil, an accurate estimate of numbers is impossible.

Marquis Ito's residence, where Foreign Minister Hayashi, of Japan, is a guest, is heavily guarded in anticipation of an attack at any moment, and strong forces of police and troops also surround the palace, where the new Emperor is almost hysterical with fear, lest an attempt be made on his life.

Result of Japanese Domination.—The outbreak in Seoul, of course, the direct result of Japanese domination of the country, general dissatisfaction with the new treaty, and the deposition of the former Emperor.

The Korean cabinet members are again the objects of the bitterest execration. They have taken refuge in the palace, where the Japanese guards will doubtless be able to protect them from violence.

WILL DEVELOP KOREA.

Speculator Comments on Japanese Coup d'Etat at Seoul.

London, July 27.—The Spectator, in an article on the coup d'etat at Seoul, estimates the substance of the rather confused Korean telegrams of the week as amounting to this: Japan has made the first great addition to her dominion, increasing her areas by 90,000 square miles and its population by about 12,000,000. The Spectator argues that the change will be all to the benefit of the Koreans both in regard to better and more efficient government and scientific exploitation of their natural resources and rapid development of their commerce.

"But," says the Spectator, "it also means much more. Japanese statesmen are intent on making their island empire very powerful in the world, and the great peninsula will provide them with additional means, for under a wise and strong government, Korea can be made to pay; its people can relieve Japan of part, at least, of her military expenditure, and will provide recruits who, if not fully equal to the Japanese as soldiers, may still be most useful in any conflict. Like our own Gurkhas and the Japanese themselves, the Koreans are by origin Mongols, and Mongols, once taught to fight, will fight with a nerve and contempt of death equal to that of the bravest of Europeans. Within ten years there will, in fact, for all external purposes, be a richer and larger Japan—a Japan, too, capable of sustaining in prosperity and good order several millions of Japanese emigrants."

"Great Britain," he continues, "has no objection to any event which benefits Japan, even though the benefits should include a great increase of the influence already exercised by Tokyo upon Peking or should strengthen the Japanese means of repelling a renewed advance by Russia toward the Pacific. The remaining powers of Europe will be but little concerned, for whatever may be the truth at the bottom of the United States, Washington is undoubtedly jealous of her own prospects of the ascendancy in the Pacific, as well as for the safety of the Pacific mouth of the canal which she is engaged in cutting through Panama. But the United States will not wince into the unknown by resisting Japan's expansion within an area so peculiarly her own."

"Korea, therefore, we imagine, will be left to her fate, and Japan will be permitted to occupy herself with the great task of assimilation, which cannot hurt the Koreans and must result in the benefit of the general commerce of the world."

EMPLOYMENT FOR CRIPPLES.

Company with This Object in View Formed in England.

London, July 27.—A company with a capital of \$25,000 is being promoted for the employment of cripples in the pottery district of Staffordshire.

The inaugural meeting was held at Hanley yesterday, when the Duchess of Sutherland, the founder of the scheme, entertained a large company, which included Miss Florence Chaphin, Dr. Nansen, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia and Countess Torsky.

It was decided that the shareholders' dividend should not exceed 3 per cent. The Duke of Sutherland subscribed \$2,500 and announced the gift of a block of buildings at Trentham Hall for use as workshop and recreation grounds.

Ocean Steamships.

New York, July 27.—Arrived at America, at Hamburg from New York; Philadelphia, at 12:30, from New York; Norddeutscher Lloyd, from New York.

Sailed from foreign ports: Campania, from Liverpool for New York; New York, from Southampton for New York; Kronprinz, from Antwerp for New York.

SENATOR PETTUS IS CLAIMED BY DEATH.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

young official knew that only experience could make him equal to coping with these older heads, and in the meantime he reached out for some weapon with which to defend himself against their shafts of sarcasm and their superior legal attainments. He found that weapon in the form of humor. He used it effectively, and in a short time the older men who had been playing with him mentally, as they would with a football, discovered that they were thrown on the defensive. For a long time Pettus gave the older men the full benefit of his wit, and he was rapidly achieving fame over the entire State as a humorist. About that time he had a reckoning with himself. He came to the conclusion that while he could defend himself for the time against men with his humor, yet in the long run it did not pay. He felt that he lost prestige as a serious debater, and he concluded that he would drop the humor. He didn't like the idea of people, whenever he got up to talk, expecting to hear a good laugh. He wanted to be a serious man, and he was taken seriously. He was satisfied that he could not do both. From that day until he dropped into a humorous vein in the Senate he never violated his resolution.

Stories of Gen. Pettus.

Senator Pettus was credited with having the best acquaintance with the Bible of any member of the Senate, and it was quite usual for him to fire Scriptural quotations at opponents in the course of debate.

In 1849, during the gold fever, Mr. Pettus traveled from Selma, Ala., his native town, to California, on horseback, and during that long ride his chief pastime was reading his Bible. In this way he was almost able to learn the contents of the Good Book by heart.

This is the story of how the veteran Senator came to be a United States Senator: James S. Pugh was Senator from Alabama and had been elected largely through the efforts of Pettus, who was practicing law in Selma, as he had been for the last fifty years, except during the time he served as an officer in the Confederate army.

A vacancy occurred in one of the Federal judgeships of the State, and Mr. Pettus decided that he would like to round out his legal career by serving on the United States bench. He packed up his satchel and made a trip to Washington for the purpose of enlisting Pugh's support for the appointment.

The train on which Mr. Pettus traveled arrived in Washington about 5 o'clock in the morning. It was too late to go to bed and too early to do anything else but go and see Pugh. So the Alabama lawyer clambered into a cab and drove to the Senator's house. He rang the bell loudly. A colored woman answered after a lapse of time long enough to indicate that the servant had been called from her bed. Sticking her head through the door, she asked what was wanted.

Goes to See Pugh.

"I want to see Pugh," answered Pettus. "He's in bed."

"That's all right. I'll go to his room."

And he went.

"Hey, there, Pugh, wake up," said Pettus, when he had discovered the slumbering statesman.

Pugh awoke, for Pettus' voice was in proportion to his fame.

"There's a vacant judgeship down in our State, and I want it," said Pettus, while Pugh was rubbing his eyes.

"Pettus, you are too old," said Pugh, as he rolled over in bed.

"Pugh, you are a fool," retorted Pettus, "and I am too old to be a judge. I am not too old to be a Senator."

He strode out of the room frothing with anger.

The next day straight back to the railroad station, where Pettus took the first train home. He had not been back in Selma five minutes before every one in the village knew that he was a candidate for United States Senator.

He stumped the entire State, going into the furthest corners to press his claim for recognition. His campaign cry was "Too old to be a judge, but not too old to be a Senator." He won an overwhelming victory.

Gentleman of Old School.

When he had been a Senator for a few weeks, he one day escorted a party of ladies and gentlemen to the gallery floor of the Senate, and when he entered the particular gallery set apart for the families and friends of Senators he took by the hand a charming young girl, and led her down the steps, followed by the others, evidently home folks from Alabama.

He seated himself by the maiden, having on the other side a well-looking, middle-aged lady, doubtless the mother. The man sat there beside that mother and daughter and pointed out the celebrities on the floor. His was a young heart, and he saw with young eyes. His whole mind was intent on giving visitors pleasure, and it was evident that he did not feel that Senator Pettus said once to a friend in the cloakroom of the Senate:

"Do you know there is one of the ablest men in America occupying a seat in the lower house of Congress with a clear, legal mind, a mature brain, and a judicial training—yet no one pays any attention to his arguments on great questions. Why? Because he has been all of his lifetime a humorist, a story-teller, a funny man." Senator Pettus meant John Allen.

MADDEN MUST PAY EX-WIFE.

Although Another's Bride, She Collects \$150 Monthly.

Cincinnati, July 27.—John E. Madden, noted turfman, will have to pay \$150 a month alimony to his former wife, although she is now the wife of another.

Judge Pfeiffer, in Common Pleas Court, so ruled today. Madden pleads only one point. The judge cited \$100 from the \$250 a month alimony he had been paying his ex-wife, who is now in the Orient with her new husband, John V. Bell, the millionaire horseman.

If Mrs. Bell accepts such a settlement, she at the same time releases all claims on Madden's estate.

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MEET DEATH IN FIRE

Steamer Frontenac Burned on Lake Cayuga.

SEVERAL REPORTED DROWNED

Flames Sweep Excursion Steamer Far from Shore—Officers and Crew Force Passengers Into Lifeboats. Many Jump Overboard in Panic. Young Women Students Missing.

Ithaca, July 27.—Eleven persons are known to be dead and many more injured, as the result of the burning of the steamer Frontenac, of the Cayuga Lake Transportation Company, on the north end of Lake Cayuga this morning. The identified dead are:

MRS. HOMER GENGUNG and her son CARL, of Freeville, N. Y.

MISS JULIA MCCREERY, of Cohoes, a student of the Cornell Summer School.

ESTELLA CLINTON, of Ithaca, and MISS SULLIVAN, of Syracuse.

The eight-year-old son of Howard Abel, of Ulysses, was probably drowned.

MISS LIDA BENNETT, of Ithaca, N. Y.

MISS TILLIA CLINTON, Ithaca, N. Y.

In addition, there are two unidentified women, and it is reported three colored cooks are dead.

The steamer was completely destroyed, burning to the water's edge and now lies a complete wreck near the shore at Union Springs.

The Frontenac left Cayuga this morning on her daily trip to Seldrake. At that place a large number of excursionists from the town of Ulysses and young women students from the Prang School of Art at Glenwood went on board, making the total number of passengers about one hundred.

Mass of Flames.—On the return trip the steamer was traveling between Lavanne and Farley's Point when one of the passengers noticed smoke coming from the neighborhood of the smokestack. That is the most authentic account of the origin of the fire, although some of the excited passengers declare that one of the boilers exploded. A strong south wind was blowing at the time and it swept across the ship, driving the flames before it with great fury. Soon the entire stern was a mass of flames.

The frightened passengers rushed to the bow of the boat, while Capt. Brown and the members of the crew tried to calm them and get them in the lifeboats. Many of them refused to enter the frail craft because of high rough water and high waves, which the wind had stirred up, and the crew was compelled to use force to get them there. Many were saved that way.

Too Frightened to Move.—Realizing that the ship could not be saved, Pilot Al Smith turned toward the shore. Capt. Brown, manager of the company, rushed among the passengers and urged them to put on life-preservers and be ready to jump. Some of them were too frightened to move, and Capt. Smith fastened the life-preservers about their bodies.

When near shore the flames had spread into all parts of the vessel, and there was nothing for the passengers to do but jump. Most of those who are dead lost their lives in the water, although two of the children are known to have been burned. Motor boats and crafts of all kinds rushed to the scene and aided in the work of rescue.

A relief train was sent out by the Lehigh Valley from Auburn loaded down with hospital supplies, nurses, and doctors. As soon as it arrived the work of rescue began in earnest.

The Frontenac was built in 1886. She was repaired this summer, and her value was placed at \$50,000.

Several Cornell girls are missing.

BEVERIDGE PLANS MYSTIFY

Not Communicative with Berlin

Press Regarding Wedding.

American Senator May Change Pro-

gramme and Go to Paris or London to Marry.

Berlin, July 27.—A good deal of what seems unnecessary mystery is being made about the arrangements for the wedding of Senator Beveridge and Miss Eddy, and there is much difficulty in locating the parties.

Even now it is by no means certain that the ceremony will take place in Berlin, though such is the programme according to the announcement of the Eddy family. Still, up to the present, nothing more regarding the idea has been heard by those here most interested in the affair.

It is supposed the original plan has been changed and that the ceremony will be held in another capital, London, perhaps, or Paris. Such marriage were once solemnized at the American embassy here, but the practice has fallen into disuse because of its questionable legality, according to the German law.

If the knot is really tied in Berlin, it will probably not be done, as originally intended, by the English chaplain, but by Chaplain Hawkins, of Dresden.

Congressman Bartholdt, of St. Louis, who has run over from The Hague to have a talk with the Berlin authorities, is highly pleased with the disposition of Germany's official representatives to listen to him on the subject of marriage.

From the way the Congressmen speaks, one would almost think that the Kaiser is willing to join the nations in a pledge not to go to war with any one for a period of thousands of years.

Mr. Bartholdt speaks gratefully of the encouragement given by President Roosevelt to his efforts for international arbitration and those of the 220 members of Congress who belong to the inter-parliamentary peace union. The next annual meeting of the Union, Mr. Bartholdt says, will be held in Berlin.

Teddy Bear March.

"The Teddy Bear March" is the title of a new piece composed by Miss Irene Dietrich, the talented soprano, of this city. This march was first played at the Lyric in Baltimore from the manuscript, and made such a decided hit that Miss Dietrich decided to publish it.

The music is catchy and has a swing which insures its popularity. The title page is a reproduction of a clever drawing of the Teddy bear, by Berryman, the cartoonist.

Americans Held at Bilbao.

Bilbao, Spain, July 27.—An American, named Duray, and a female companion have been arrested here on a charge of attempting to pass counterfeit bank notes.

GOV. GLENN VICTOR

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

so far as concerns its line from Salisbury and the Tennessee and Georgia State lines, it would be easy to force it to wind up its business and discontinue operations from Salisbury westward.

A writ of habeas corpus is being prepared for the release of Wilson, which means a direct attack upon the State court which has jurisdiction of the case before it. The police judge will make return of such writ, stating that he has Wilson in his custody charged with an offense against the rate law, that his court has jurisdiction, and declines to surrender the custody of Wilson and will yield only to a superior force. The Southern Railway is made a party defendant in the Wilson case. The compromise to-day will stop this proceeding.

Calls Finley "Criminal."—Police Justice Reynolds, who issued the warrant against President Finley, said to-day:

"I think the heads of the corporation are the men who are responsible for the violation of the law, and I think that they should be punished just the same as any other criminal."

President Finley, in his letter addressed to the public, acknowledges his guilt and practically admits that all ticket agents of the Southern Railway are authorized by him as the president of the road and are acting under his authority; therefore I deem it my duty as an officer of the law to prosecute him the same as any other criminal."

Considerable interest was manifested to-day by the arrival of United States Marshal Milligan and a large number of deputies.

Judge Gulon arrived this afternoon from Mason, where he has been holding a term of court for the purpose of opening the Superior Court term on Monday. He said he would instruct the grand jury to make other indictments against the Southern Railway said to-night that the Southern Railway was criminally guilty of violating the law, and should be made to suffer for it.

BONAPARTE FOR PEACE.

Attorney General Dismisses North Carolina Situation.

Lenox, Mass., July 27.—Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney General, said of the North Carolina rate law to-night:

"I do not anticipate that there will be any great difficulty in adjusting the matter, provided, as is bound to be assumed, that both the Federal and State officials have no other desire than to discharge their sworn duty under the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land."

"It is quite evident that this question should be submitted to the United States Supreme Court, and that pending a decision of that tribunal the rights of all parties affected should be so safeguarded that so far as circumstances may render it practicable they may be placed, after the decision, where they would have been had it been known in advance what that decision would be."

"The propriety of such an arrangement is so obvious that I am confident one will be made appropriate to the circumstances in this case. Any other view would be to question, which is altogether inadmissible, the good faith and patriotism of the public officials concerned."

DANIEL NOT COMMUNICATIVE.

Virginia Senator Declines to Discuss Rate Question.

Richmond, July 27.—United States Senator Daniel, associated with counsel for the State in the impending 2-cent passenger rate fight in the courts, returned from Washington, where he was in conference with the governor and the Attorney General on the railway situation in this State. Senator Daniel declined to talk for publication regarding the rate question.

It appears that the State is in no hurry to move in the matter. As the Supreme Court of the United States cannot touch the case before October, and as it seems to be the desire of the State to get the matter before the tribunal with as little delay as possible, immediate action, such as a violation of the injunction of Judge Pritchard, would not seem necessary, although there are many who cling to the idea that this is precisely what the State will do.

CORPORATIONS FILE PROTEST.

Insurance Companies Attack New Tennessee Law.

Nashville, July 27.—A bill has been filed in Chancery Court here by the solicitor for twenty-four foreign insurance companies, attacking the constitutionality of the new corporation law on the ground that the new act requiring corporations to file certain information with the Secretary of State of Tennessee, and to pay certain fees, based on the amount of capital stock, is a police regulation, its purpose being to compel the companies to do a certain thing, and for this reason the act is unconstitutional, and that the complainants be exempted from paying the taxes, and that they recover taxes already paid.

UNVEIL MONUMENT TO-DAY.

Shaft to Maj. Stewart Will Be Dedicated at Arlington.

The McConnell monument to the memory of Maj. Stewart, who commanded Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery, in the civil war, will be unveiled at Arlington National Cemetery this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Gen. Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, will deliver the oration. Gen. W. W. Gordon will preside, and it is expected that many of the veterans of the war and personal friends of the late Maj. Stewart will be present to participate in the exercises.

The monument was provided through the generosity of Charles H. McConnell, of Chicago, who will be present with Gen. Bragg. Mr. McConnell was a comrade of Stewart and his life-long friend.

SICILIAN WHITE SLAVES.

Agency Run by the Mafia Society Is Raided by Italian Police.

Rome, July 27.—A big Sicilian secret agency for the white slave traffic, managed by the Mafia, and having its headquarters in the city of Catania, has just been exposed by the police. Sixty arrests have been made.

The agency has been in full working order for several years. Shiploads of young Italian girls from the southern provinces have been transported to Cairo and other towns of the Orient under cover of false passports. It appears that the traffic was greatly facilitated through the unlimited demand for Neapolitan debutantes for Egyptian music halls.

GOES TO SEE BONAPARTE.

Sanford First Confers with Acting Attorney General Here.

Assistant Attorney General Sanford, who has been in North Carolina endeavoring to effect some sort of compromise between the State and Federal authorities in regard to the railroad situation, returned to Washington yesterday. He had a long conference in the afternoon with Acting Attorney General Russell, but the nature of his report was not disclosed. Later he left for Lenox, Mass., to confer with Attorney General Bonaparte, who is spending his vacation there.

Mr. Sanford declined to say a word about his visit to North Carolina, but remarked that what he had to say must be said to the Attorney General alone. He said he did not expect to go to Oyster Bay to see the President.

It is said that Judge Pritchard, who believes he was justified in his legal procedure, has keenly resented the intimations that he has overstepped his power, and that the last heard from him was a declaration of his determination to enforce his injunction against the State officials interfering with the rate case.

CARRIES MRS. MORGAN'S CARD.

Financier's Wife May Have Penned Identification Note for Klein.

London, July 27.—Early yesterday morning a well-dressed man, apparently about twenty-five years old, was found lying unconscious in the street, and in his pocket was found an envelope bearing a Canadian stamp, addressed to the Union Nationale Francaise, 5 Rue Dubord, Montreal.

The name of the addressee had been scratched out. In the envelope was a visiting card of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, bearing these words:

"When you arrive in Paris, only use what we send at the last extremity. Keep this card to prove identity."

He was taken to a hospital, where he recovered consciousness. The vessel is the Nationale Francaise, 5 Rue Dubord, Montreal.

He gave the name of Robert Klein, and said he was a teacher of French in America, and had arrived in Paris but recently.

FACTS IN RATE WAR

Story of the Development of North Carolina Crisis.

STATE VERSUS FEDERAL POWER

Railroad Whose Agents Are Sen-

tenced to Chain Gang Appeals to

Judge Pritchard, Who Assumes

Jurisdiction and Defies State Au-

thority—Jurists Deal in Threats.

The North Carolina rate war hinges on the question whether the Federal Court has the right to interfere with the enforcement of a newly-enacted State law limiting railroad passenger rates to 24 cents a mile.

United States District Judge Pritchard answers in the affirmative. He says the law is unconstitutional, and seeks to prevent the State from punishing the railroad officials who violated it.

He bases his opinion on the contention that a 24-cent rate is so low as to compel the railroads to carry passengers at a loss, and that this amounts to confiscation of railroad property without due process of law, which violates the Federal Constitution.

Deny Pritchard's Jurisdiction.—Judge Pritchard's ruling was made on an appeal by the Southern Railway from the State courts to his tribunal—an appeal which the State officials claim is unwarranted.

The Atlantic Coast Line, which also does business in the State, has complied with the new law.

Hostilities broke out when the State officials caused the arrest of District Passenger Agent Wood and Ticket Agent Wilson, of the Southern Railway's Asheville staff, on charges of confining the sale of tickets at a rate in excess of 14 cents a mile after the new statute became effective. Police Judge Reynolds found the two men guilty and sentenced them to thirty days each in the chain gang.

Simultaneously with the criminal proceedings actions were begun also in the State courts to punish the railroad corporation for permitting its employees to break the law. In this case a \$30,000 fine was imposed.

Ignore High State Courts.

Instead of taking the case to the higher State courts, the railroad went to Federal Judge Pritchard. The latter released the two railroad men on habeas corpus proceedings, and tied up payment of the fine by declaring the law impetuous.

Though the State delayed until yesterday, when Wilson was rearrested, to enforce execution of its sentence in either the individual or corporation cases, the State officials announced that they would tolerate no interference by Judge Pritchard, and intended to go on with their prosecutions.

Judge Reynolds supplemented this announcement with the statement that Judge Pritchard to jail if the latter interfered again with the Police Court's affairs.

Judge Pritchard replied that Judge Reynolds might go on with his prosecutions if he chose, but that such action would be followed by his commitment to jail for contempt of the Federal Court.

Governor Threatens Force.

Gov. Glenn came to Judge Reynolds' rescue with the declaration that he would call out the militia rather than see the State laws set at naught. Judge Pritchard answered that he, in turn, would appeal to President Roosevelt for Federal troops to protect him and to carry out the orders of his court, if such support became necessary.

MAGILLS IN ST. LOUIS.

Alleged Slayers of Banker's First Wife Brought Home for Trial.

Springfield, Ill., July 27.—Fred H. Magill and Mrs. Faye Magill arrived in St. Louis at 11 o'clock to-night. This is the message received at the State's attorney's office in Clinton to-night. They will be forced to remain in St. Louis until the first train north over the Illinois Central Sunday morning.

A sensation was created in Clinton to-day when Attorney Lemon received a telegram and a registered package from San Diego, the latter containing the much talked of letters, which "Fet" Magill is said to have left in which she explained the cause of her suicide, and instructing her husband to marry the girl now charged with complicity in her murder.

The message was sent by Attorney Danny of San Diego, and was as follows: "Guard the letters carefully, and particularly guard Marguerite. Allow no reporters to see her."

From the wording of this message the prosecution is now confident that Marguerite Magill is still alive. This is the message received at the home of Richard A. Lemon, attorney for the Magills.

Representatives of the State's attorney's office are now guarding the residence.

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